

Standards Overview for the DoD PKI Technical Working Group

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Web Pages

For additional details and to obtain copies of products discussed

For PKI:

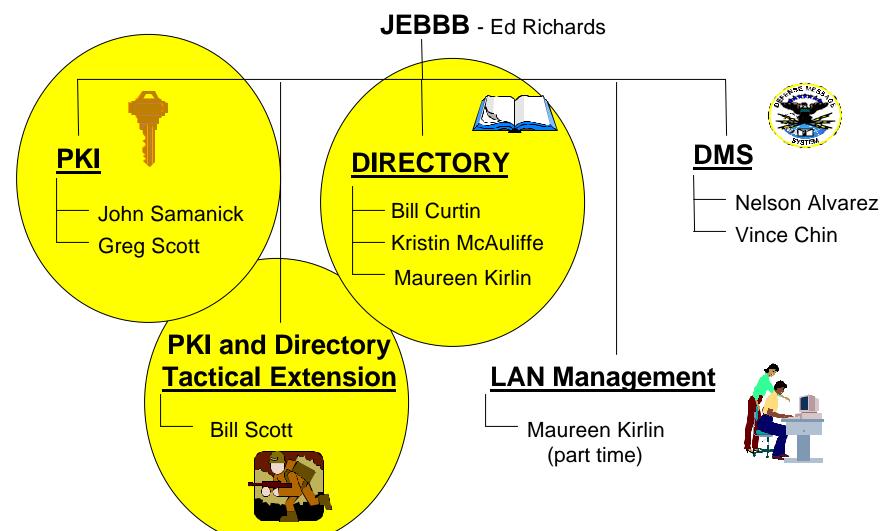
http://www-pki.itsi.disa.mil/

For Directory:

http://www-ds.itsi.disa.mil/



Network Applications and Security Branch - PKI Work





PKI Standards Support

CFITS role:

- Investigate PKI features and protocols for DoD requirements versus commercial standards, identify difference, and work to align standards with requirements
- Recommend Standards for inclusion in the JTA
- Prioritization of feature/protocol analyses established with PKI Chief Engineer
 - Program's fast pace makes priorities very fluid
- Focus is on interface between multi vendor secure COTS applications and the DoD PKI
 - Interoperability with external (non-DoD) PKI is needed but a secondary effort



Standards Sources

ITU/ISO - X.509, other X.5xx NIST - Algorithm FIPS series

IETF - X.509 profile, OCSP, LDAP, IPsec, other applications, etc.

ANSI - X9 series algorithms

RSA - PKCS series

PKI Forum - Demos, testing, results/lessons learned, recommendations

Federal PKI TWG - policy, X.509 profile, CONOPS, and MISPC

DoD - JTA, requirements, specifications, procedures

NSA - SDN series, security profile, policy



PKI Interface Protocols

- SCEP Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol
- CMS Cryptographic Message Syntax
- CMC Certificate Management Messages over CMS
- HTTP HyperText Transfer Protocol
- FTP File Transfer Protocol
- LDAP Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
- CMP Certificate Management Protocol
- SCVP Simple Certificate Verification Protocol
- TSP Time Stamp Protocol
- DCVS Data Validation and Certification Server Protocol
- OCSP Online Certificate Status Protocol
- CRMF Certificate Request Message Format
- TLS Transport Layer Security



PKI Relationships

SECURE APPLICATIONS



IPsec S/MIMEv3

STIME DNSsec

Legacy Application PKI

SecSH

TLS

Middleware

INTERFACE PROTOCOLS



SCEP CMS CMC HTTP FTP LDAP CMP SCVP TSP DCVS OCSP CRMF TLS

PUBLIC KEY INFRASTRUCTURE

































Standards cited in the JTA

- Mandated Standards
 - ITU-T X.509v3, June 1997
 - FIPS 140-1, 180-1
- Emerging Standards
 - RFCs 2314, 2315, 2459, 2559, 2587
 - FIPS 46-3 (Draft)
 - Federal PKI X.509 Certificate and CRL Extensions Profile, 9 March 1998
 - RSA PKCS #1, 11, 12
 - DoD Medium Assurance PKI Functional Specification (Draft), 20 October 1998



Branch Major PKI Products 2000

- Mapping of DOD requirements to standards
- Object signing analysis
- OCSP DOD Profile
- Installation of DOD PKI version 2, S/MIMEv3, and IPsec routers in CFITS Analysis Facility
- Analysis of CRMF standard against DOD PKI & Microsoft 2000
- S/MIMEv3 with DOD PKIv2 analysis
- IPsec related profile(s)



Mapping of DOD requirements to standards

- Purpose: Identify work areas in standards.
- Source: DoD Target PKI User Requirements, 29
 Feb 00
- Process: Filter requirements to be met by system engineering or policy.
- Remaining standards requirements are mapped against current IETF standards.
- Identify areas of standards work a requirement is not met, prepare draft standard, check out in our facility, and then propose to the IETF.



Object signing analysis

- Purpose: Determine if it is useful to deploy object signing certificates based on current standards
- RFC 2459 defined a code signing key purpose for the Extended Key Usage (EKU) extension.
 - Not used in current commercial software publisher certificates
 - What is the CA actually certifying about a signer?
 - The signer's identity
 - Perhaps a pledge to protect against malicious code
 - What can the RP trust about the certified signer?
 - The signer's identity.
 - There is no tie in to policy or commercial best practices. No clear liability chain in the case of malicious code.
- Do not recommend its use.



Object signing analysis (continued)

- X.509v4 defines an attribute certificate
 - Binds a privilege to identity.
 - Contains no public key
 - The Attribute Authority (AA) is trusting the privilege holder to adhere to policy that is not enforceable by technical means.
 - Who bears liability?
 - Steps before implementation:
 - Is there an actual requirement? Does this meet it?
 - Vendor implementations?
 - Who is the AA?
 - Privilege policies?

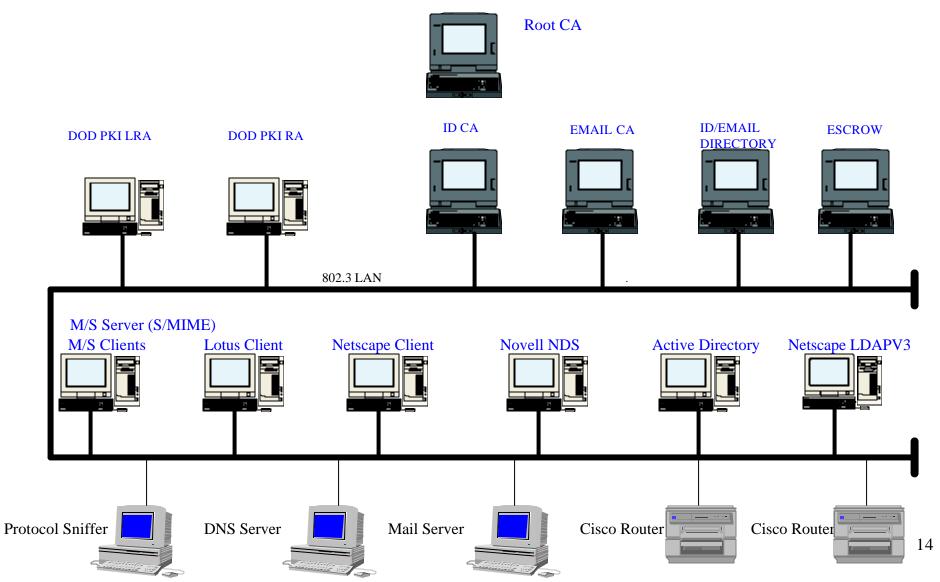


OCSP DOD Profile

- Purpose: Profile RFC 2560, Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) for the benefit of vendors and DOD users.
- Draft profile will be made available at: http://www-pki.itsi.disa.mil/pkiprofiles.htm
- Analysis DOD PKIv2 OCSP Profile facility



STANDARDS ANALYSIS NETWORK DoD PKI V2.0, DIRECTORY, S/MIME





STATUS OF MAJOR S/W PACKAGES

- DoD PKI V2.0: Installing replica of the fielded software on Facility Sun Workstations.
 - Status: Packages loaded on each machine. Configuration still ongoing.
- LDAP DIRECTORY PRODUCTS: Novell eDirectory, Microsoft Active Directory, and Netscape Directory v4.1 loaded on Facility PCs.
 - Status: Packages loaded and configured. Evaluations ongoing.
- S/MIME V3 PRODUCTS: Microsoft Outlook 2000 SR1, Others TBD
 - Status: M/S with S/MIMEv3 loaded and configured. Evaluation ongoing.



Certificate Request Message Format (CRMF)

- Purpose: Evaluate CRMF differences between standards and major vendor PKI products.
- Latest Netscape (via DoD PKI) and Microsoft 2000 products to be evaluated to determine current state of interoperability for certificate requests



S/MIMEv3 Analysis

- Purpose: Evaluate S/MIMEv3 capabilities with DoD PKI requirements and capabilities
- Evaluate S/MIMEv3 against the DoD PKI V2.0
- Evaluate standards including Messaging, Certificate Handling, Cryptographic Message Syntax, and Certificate Distribution Spec
- S/MIMEv3 compliment to STANAG 4406



IPsec-Related Profiles

- Purpose: Map DoD IP security requirements to Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP) developed by Cisco.
- Evaluate "person in the middle" capability of SCEP required by DoD policy
- Identify industry convergence to SCEP (or other protocols)
- Evaluate protocol using Cisco routers and Netscape CEP
- Develop profile(s) based on evaluation results



GIG Directory Standards Support

CFITS role:

- Investigate Directory features and protocols for DOD requirements versus commercial standards, identify difference, and work to align standards with requirements
- Prioritization of feature/protocol analyses established with Directory Chief Engineer
 - Program's fast pace makes priorities very fluid
- Focus is on multi vendor COTS Directory interoperability
 - Recognition that interface with multi vendor applications is needed but secondary effort



Branch Major GIG Directory Products CY2000

- DOD requirements mapped to core LDAPv3 stds
- COTS basic LDAP Replication analysis
- Determine LDAP Replication elements of service
- DOD requirements mapped to related RFCs
- DOD requirements mapped to Internet Drafts
- Vendor conformance to replication standards
- Analyze and acquire meta-directory COTS products
- Map COTS LDAP products to requirements & standards
- Map COTS meta-directory products to requirements
 & stds



Tactical Extensions Standards Support

- Purpose: Identify candidate commercial protocol standards that may benefit tactical (or deployed) fielding of PKI technology. Determine availability of these protocols in COTS products.
- Standards Analysis Facility PCs configured with tactical lower layer protocol (e.g. MIL-STD-188-184) running commercial browser applications.
- Run applications interacting with DoD PKI to determine capabilities and problem areas.
- Make recommendations on applicable COTS protocols for insertion into the Joint Technical Architecture.



Protocols of interest include

- OCSP
- LDAP Control Extension for Simple Paged Results
- Low Infrastructure Public Key Mechanism using SPKM
- Certificate-based Roaming
- Wireless Transport Layer Security Protocol (WTLS)
- WTLS MiniCerts.